

TODAY'S METAL PRICES

NEW YORK.—Copper, electrolytic, spot, nominally 23½; Iron and lead steady, unchanged.

The Ogden Standard.

FEARLESS

INDEPENDENT

PROGRESSIVE NEWSPAPER

WEATHER FORECAST

Weather indications for Ogden and vicinity: Partly cloudy with local thunder showers tonight or Wednesday; not much change in temperature.

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OGDEN CITY, UTAH, TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 29, 1919.

LAST EDITION—3:30 P. M.

25 DEAD; 500 INJURED IN RACE RIOT

State Troops Are Held In Readiness

SENATE RECEIVES FRANCO - AMERICAN PACT

VICIOUS RACIAL TRAGEDY CAUSES DRASTIC ACTION

CHICAGO, July 29.—City, county and state officials united today in an attempt to soothe Chicago's social torment of race rioting complicated by a complete street car strike. Despite their joint efforts, trouble flared intermittently throughout the morning and the death list grew until it reached twenty-five. Even that figure was approximate as unconfirmed reports of killings were still seeping into police stations. The number of injured is estimated at 500.

The fighting today centered mainly in the heart of the black belt along Thirty-fifth street and to cope with the situation the police massed reserves of men, rifles, patrol wagons, ambulances and motorcycles in the vicinity. Some four thousand state troops were under arms in the city and as many more were under orders to be ready for emergency.

There were two dangerous flare-ups, however, as far south as Thirty-first and State streets and three vicious fights took place in the downtown district on Wabash avenue in broad daylight.

Adjutant Dickson and various militia officials for the state, Chief of Police Gharitty and Mayor Thompson for the city, and Coroner Peter Hoffman for the county, strove steadily to restore law and order in the negro district and prevent spread of the general rioting to other sections of the city. The adjutant-general and members of his staff conferred with the city officials and then toured the riot district with the chief of police and the mayor's secretary. Both Mayor Thompson and Governor Lowden issued appeals to all citizens to aid the authorities in restoring peace, the governor saying in a noon statement:

"I cannot see who is responsible for this situation. If we will all keep our heads and co-operate we will handle this situation as a large majority of the people stand for law and order."

A special meeting of the city council was hurriedly summoned for this afternoon. Leaders of the body had no definite plans to announce in advance of the meeting.

The possibility that the council might pass some sort of order against all public gatherings. Anticipating such action a mass meeting at which Albert J. Beveridge, former senator from Indiana, was to have discussed the league of nations, tonight was called off.

CHICAGO, July 29.—A vicious race fight broke out in the county jail shortly after 11 o'clock. The whites outnumbered the blacks two to one and the guards were swept aside when they tried to stifle the trouble at its start.

CHICAGO, July 29.—The police list of riot fatalities rose to 25 at 10:30 a. m. when Thomas Joshua, negro, was killed by a detective who fired into a crowd of rioters on the south side, and when B. F. Hardy, negro, died at a hospital.

CHICAGO, July 29.—Joseph Powers, white, a street car conductor, was shot and killed soon after daylight in the stockyards section. William Henderson, a negro, was arrested in connection with the killing.

GERMAN PREMIER



BERLIN.—Here is the latest picture of the present German premier, whose task is to re-establish relations with the rest of the world.

shooting through windows and doors while the inmates fired back from barricades. Bands of both races marched through the streets and meeting, fought battles that ceased only when the pavement was covered with dead and wounded, or the mounted police had spurred their horses through the truculent mass.

Men and women were dragged from street cars until the company stopped running the vehicles through the affected area.

As the night wore on, looters and incendiaries appeared. Several houses were fired, and one was burned. A number of stores were broken open and sacked, while vandals of both races broke and marred and besmirched the habitations of their opponents.

Toward daylight a number of white rioters invaded the downtown quarter, beat negroes found on the street and dragged covering porters from all night restaurants and hotels to the streets, flogging them unmercifully.

The various affrays owed their initiative about equally to the two races, although the Caucasians seemed to be the prime aggressors. Most of the white rioters were youths.

The police devoted much of their activity to clearing the streets of negroes and many of the fatalities from the recalcitrancy of the blacks from the order to disperse. In one crowd at Thirty-fifth street and State street former Alderman de Priest, a negro, was with a crowd of blacks ordered to scatter. They refused despite the pleading of de Priest and two negro police sergeants and the officers fired into the assembly killing four and barely missing the former alderman.

A police captain in the black belt ascribed the trouble to the hoodlums of negroes who came to Chicago during the last two years to make up the shortage in labor caused by the war. He said his experience showed that the older negro residents refrained from such clashes, having become accustomed to the freedom allowed the blacks without turning it into license.

As the night wore on, hospitals in the region became filled and doctors were all overworked caring for the injured. A negro corpse was taken into the establishment of a white undertaker and soon a crowd threatened to attack the place. News of this spread and thereafter dead negroes would not be accepted by white mortuaries.

Wounded in Alleys
A number of negroes crept into alleys and other dark places. When they were found they were hurried to the President hospital for colored, which for several hours received a virtual procession of injured men and terror-stricken women. The more seriously wounded negroes participated in a battle with whites near Thirty-fifth and State streets. Several thousand of the blacks congregated at this point within a period of ten minutes. It was an orderly gathering for a time. Suddenly four maddened negroes raced up the street and surrounded the home of a white man. In a twinkling shots began flying in all directions. Not a single death resulted from this method of warfare, however.

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POLK IN PARIS

PARIS, July 29.—Frank L. Polk, the American under-secretary of state, who will take the place of Secretary Lansing at the peace conference, arrived in Paris today. Mr. Polk will attend the meeting of the council of five this afternoon.

WORLD TRADES' UNIONS

American Delegate Blames Hun Militaristic Elements for War.

HUN ATTACKS U. S.

Declares Capitalistic Interests Responsible For Conditions.

AMSTERDAM, Sunday, July 27. (By The Associated Press).—The first real session of the International Trades' Union congress opened this afternoon under the presidency of M. Oudegeest of the Dutch federation.

The statement of M. Oudegeest in his address that "the capitalistic systems of all countries were responsible for the war" was vigorously protested by the American delegate, Tobin, who contended that "the monarchistic and militaristic elements of Germany and Austria were solely and entirely responsible."

Oudegeest said it was intended to discuss measures for checking capitalistic systems in order to prevent wars. He continued:

"The second task is to discuss a labor charter, particularly from the standpoint of whether it meets the wishes and desires of the labor classes."

Tobin in his protest said: "The American delegates will subscribe to no declarations that capitalistic elements were responsible for the war."

Carl Legien, president of the German Federation of Trades' Unions, asserted that the militaristic elements of America were just as responsible.

President Oudegeest said that Tobin's statement would be discussed tomorrow. The congress then adjourned to be received by the town council.

A telegram has been received from the Italian delegates stating that the French authorities had refused to vize the Italian passports. The protest is against the French action.

Leon Jouhaux, one of the French representatives, proposed that an energetic protest should be sent to the French government.

BERLIN, Monday, July 28.—(By The Associated Press).—Socialist motions to hasten the bill establishing a state tribunal to investigate the cause of the war and the guilt for it, passed the national assembly at Weimar today.

Dr. Eduard David, minister of the interior, said that many must have such an institution to offset the entente's proposed court. The minister said secret documents would be published first, then those relating to the armistice and finally those relating to the outbreak of the war.

"The truth will be very painful to some people," Dr. David declared.

CARMEN TIE UP SYSTEM

Chicago Without Transportation as Result of Strike.

DEMAND HIGHER PAY

Fifteen Thousand Employees Walk Out at 4 a. m. Today.

CHICAGO, July 29.—Fifteen thousand street railway employees went on strike for higher wages at 4 o'clock this morning completely tying up the surface and elevated systems of the city.

The companies made no attempt to run cars and workers depended on steam railways, automobiles and other vehicles to reach their places of business. Early last night heads of the unions and officials of the street railway companies reached an agreement to fix the wages of the men at approximately 65 cents an hour and grant an eight hour day with time and a half for overtime. It was thought this action would avert a walkout but at a mass meeting shortly before midnight the men repudiated the agreement and voted to strike at 4 a. m. today.

The employees demand 35 cents an hour, an increase of 77 per cent over present wages, an eight hour day and time and a half for overtime.

Six thousand of the surface and elevated men attended the meeting at the carmen's auditorium, at which the strike vote was carried with a shout that appeared almost unanimous. Representatives of the men attempted to give an explanation of the negotiations between themselves and the company's officials at which the compromise was reached, but the men swept their officials from control of the meeting.

Boosting one of their number to the platform the men put over the strike vote with a roar and the men proclaimed a demand for 85 cents an hour, an eight-hour day, an six-hour Sunday and a six-day week.

For two hours William Quinlan, president of the carmen's union, fought to get the compromise proposition before the meeting. He was aided by other officials. Finally L. D. Bland, member of the international board of the union, attempted to get the terms of the agreement as to wages before the meeting. Getting a brief silence, he said:

To Hell With Public.
"Remember, men, we are not fighting the traction companies in this matter. We are fighting the Chicago public."

"To hell with the public; the public be damned," several shouted and Bland threw up his hands and sat down.

The strike vote carried shortly before midnight with the provision that the walkout take place at 4 a. m. Runners went to nearby elevated stations and notified the crews of each train as it rolled up to the platform. Others went to surface car lines and boarded street cars to inform the crews. Within an hour all employees had the information and by a little after 4 o'clock this morning the last of the cars had been run into the barns.

No conveyances.
There was little preparation for conveyance of employees to places of employment and business for the first hours of the day practically was at a standstill. Every manner of conveyance was used to carry workers to the central district this morning. Motor buses operated along the north, south and west boulevards. Kindly automobile owners conveyed loads of persons bound in their direction, while many seized the opportunity to earn fees for their service. Bicycles, never seen in downtown streets in normal times, were requisitioned as well as motor-

FAVOR CANAL TREATY

Foreign Relations Committee Makes Favorable Report.

PRICE NOT REDUCED

Original \$25,000,000 Will Not Be Cut By Senate.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—Favorable report on the treaty with Colombia was ordered today by the senate foreign relations committee without dissenting vote. A motion to reduce from \$25,000,000 to \$15,000,000 the amount payable to Colombia for the partition of Panama, was defeated, 12 to 2.

The treaty, pending since 1914, will be taken up immediately by the senate, which probably will consider it in open session. Its ratification was expected within a few days with the vote today regarded as possible.

ITALIANS URGE CONTINUANCE OF FOOD CONTROL

PARIS, July 28.—The effort of the Italian foreign minister, Tommaso Tittoni, to continue international control of foodstuffs has been repeatedly before the supreme council but the Americans have not approved as Herbert Hoover, director general of the international relief organization, advised that the plan might limit production and defeat the purpose for which it was intended.

The council has also been considering methods for preventing war supplies from reaching Russia without the maintenance of a general blockade. The British are urging that an embargo is necessary to prevent the bolsheviks from getting supplies with which to fight the allies on the Archangel front.

cycles. Along the principal thoroughfares from the three principal divisions of the city long lines of pedestrians wended their belated way to places of business.

None would venture a prediction as to the duration of the strike. Leonard A. Busby, president of the surface lines, said he would reserve announcement of whether the company would attempt to operate its cars until later in the day. He added:

Turn Down Compromise.
"The compromise was liberal and should have been accepted. It was more settlements than settlements arrived at in Cleveland, Boston and Detroit."

Britton I. Budd, president of the elevated lines, said conferences to be held today would decide the attitude of the elevated officials. The last to assent to the compromise, protesting that the eight-cent fare which it would entail for the elevated lines would mean receivership for his companies on account of loss of traffic.

The terms of the compromise reached by leaders of both sides in the wage controversy would, it was stated, have involved a 7-cent surface fare and possibly an additional 1-cent charge for transfers, and an 8-cent elevated fare.

Formal authorization of the strike was made early today by Presidents Quinlan and Mylan in a telegram to W. D. Mahon, international president at Detroit.

SUBMIT FRENCH TREATY

Document and Message Is Sent to the Senate.

RATIFICATION URGED

Pact Is to Secure France Against Hun Invasion.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—President Wilson today transmitted to the senate the special treaty with France by which the United States pledged itself to come immediately to the aid of that republic in the event of an unprovoked attack by Germany and asked for its early ratification "along with the treaty with Germany."

Submission of the treaty came after sharp criticism by senate Republicans who for several days had openly charged on the senate floor that in failing to present the draft of the pact along with the treaty of Versailles, the president had violated one of the articles of the document. The president did not follow his usual custom of presenting the treaty in person. He sent it to the capitol by special messenger along with a message explaining its object. The message follows:

"Gentlemen of the senate: I take pleasure in laying before you a treaty with the republic of France, the object of which is to secure that republic of the immediate aid of the United States of America in case of any unprovoked movement of aggression against her on the part of Germany. I earnestly hope that the treaty will meet with your cordial approval and will receive an early ratification at your hands, along with the treaty of peace with Germany. Now that you have had an opportunity to examine the great document I presented to you two weeks ago, it seems opportune to lay before you this treaty which is meant to be in effect a part of it."

"It was signed on the same day with the treaty of peace and is intended as a temporary supplement to it. It is believed that the treaty of peace with Germany provides adequate protection to France against aggression from her recent enemy on the east; but the years immediately ahead of us contain many incalculable possibilities. The covenant of the league of nations provides for military action for the protection of its members only upon advice of the council of the league—advice given, it is to be presumed, only upon deliberation and acted upon by each of the governments of the member states only if its own judgment justifies such action. The object of the special treaty with France which I now submit to you is to provide for immediate military assistance to France by the United States in case of any unprovoked movement of aggression against her by Germany without waiting for the advice of the council of the league of nations that such action will be taken. It is to be an arrangement, not independent of the league of nations, but under it."

"It is therefore expressly provided that this treaty shall be made the subject of consideration at the same time with the treaty of peace with Germany; that this special arrangement shall receive the approval of the council of the league; and that this special provision for the safety of France shall remain in force only until, upon the application of one of the parties to it, the council of the league, acting, if necessary, by a majority vote, shall agree that the provisions of the covenant of the league afford her sufficient protection."

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LIST OF KILLED.

- Attenberg, Alex. (Negro).
- Baker, Henry (Negro).
- Cappel, Eugene (white).
- Crawford, James (Negro).
- Dillon, August (Negro).
- Dedrick, — (white).
- Gentile, Eugene (white).
- Giller, Edward S. (white).
- Hardy, B. F. (Negro).
- Hoffman, Emmett (white).
- Joshua, Thomas (Negro).
- Kazzouram, Casper (white).
- Kleinmark, Nicholas (white).
- Marks, David (white).
- Lozzarani, Mirro (white).
- Mills, John (white).
- Powers, Joseph (white).
- Sundberg, Alex. (white).
- Simpson, John H. (Negro).
- Warnick, Nick (white).
- Williams, Robert (Negro).
- One unidentified white man.
- Three unidentified whites.

CHICAGO, July 29.—Four thousand soldiers with full war equipment stood ready today to quell the rioting between negroes and whites that during two nights of terror in the south side black belt cost the lives of at least twenty-one men, including one negro policeman, and the injury of hundreds of others, many seriously and probably a dozen fatally. Four of the injured are soldiers. The police and the coroner have been unable to make a complete check of the casualties, but reports showed twenty killed last night. Of these, thirteen were white.

A hundred thousand negroes and an equal number of whites either fought in the streets and alleys or

cowered in their homes while shots rang out. Mounted policemen galloped along the boulevards, patrol wagons dashed through the streets with prisoners and wounded, and women and children screamed as men fought with cudgels, knives and fists.

Whites Resent Negro Residents.
Back of the immediate cause of the rioting is the resentment the whites long had felt at the rapid influx of negroes, who have spread over a large territory formerly constituting a fine residential quarter of the south side.

Property had emigrated to other parts of the city by thousands, but many others had clung to their homes while the streets and one of the large parks became thronged with negroes.

Both parties to the contest, enraged by stories of the cruelties of the other during Sunday night's melee, deliberately armed themselves last night and went out to stalk their prey. As soon as darkness fell, the fighting in various forms became fierce.

In some cases negroes in automobiles dashed through the streets, firing at any bery of whites encountered. In other cases, Caucasians attacked the buildings occupied by Ethiopians,